

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TERMS.

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TUESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 14, 1858.

CASH!

We have tried the credit system long enough to know that it is a losing business, and have determined hereafter to demand the cash for all job work, advertising or subscription, except from those who are regular customers.

We are prepared to do job work of every description as neat as it can be done anywhere. Our prices will be low, and our terms cash.

Congressional Prospects in Kentucky.

The following are the official votes of the several Congressional districts in the last election between Revill and McKey:

K. N. maj.	Dem. maj.
1st District.....	454
2d " "	187
3d " "	399
4th " "	333
5th " "	2679
6th " "	2329
7th " "	61
8th " "	57
9th " "	994
10th " "	2366

The overwhelming Democratic majorities, numbered by thousands in five of the districts—the First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth—will render Know Nothing opposition hopeless, and too Quixotic to be thought of. These districts and now represented by Messrs. Burnett, Jewett, Elliott, Mason, and Stevenson, and they, or whatever other good Democrats the party may nominate to succeed them, will represent these impregnable strongholds again.

In naming these separately we do not wish to be understood as doubting the chances of the Democracy in the other districts of the State.

The second, now represented by Dr. Peyton, gave Revill 187 majority—enough for all practical purposes and one which so gallant a leader as Peyton will increase to at least 500 when he again comes before the people. The fourth, now represented by the invincible Talbot, has given us 333 majority—a slight increase on its vote of last year. Should he again be the Democratic candidate, or should our hosts be led to battle by Cravens, Chrisman, or White, the K. N. rabble will be more disgracefully routed than they have ever yet been on a battle-field which, always promising at the opening of a canvass, has proved, as yet, unfailingly fatal to their cause. Our own, the 8th district, we deem as certainly Democratic in a Congressional race as the mountain district or the unconquerable First. James B. Clay carried it by about one hundred and thirty at the last election, and to do it, had to overcome a very heavy Know-Nothing majority, as indicated at the last preceding election. In his service so far, as representative of the Ashland district, eminent as was his position before as a politician, he has perceptively risen in the esteem of his friends and acquired the respect of his enemies. To suppose that the corps of Know-Nothings can be revived to beat Clay is simply preposterous. Let Gov. Morehead, Garrett Davis, M. C. Johnson, or Col. Tins. L. Crittenden, as the Louisville Journal facetiously suggests, be brought out to try to beat Clay, and we will stake our reputation for veracity, upon the assertion that his majority will be more than doubled, and the victory more easily achieved, than the one of 1857.

So far we have spoken only of the districts now represented by Democrats. The third or Logan county district, and the seventh or Louisville district, still remain Know Nothing severally by majorities of 399 and 61. Last year Jos. H. Lewis reduced the majority in the second one thousand votes. In 1859 this gallant leader, or some other Democrat equally as resolute, by another exertion, can be triumphantly elected. Of this we think there is not more than the shadow of a doubt; for to insure such a result the reduction of the K. N. need not be in any thing like the proportion of last year. The Louisville district can be calculated upon even more certainly. With Col. Thos. L. Holt, Hon. James Guthrie, or Col. Preston, should he not be pressed into the service on another line, as our champion against “toss-of-a-cooper” Marshall, the Democracy will sweep the State clean in the Congressional elections. We will not be satisfied with less than ten Democrats in the next Congressional delegation, and as a crumb of comfort to the Micawber of the Louisville Journal, we now give him leave to herald it as a Know-Nothing victory in Kentucky if we fail in getting one of the ten.

THE CAPTURED SLAVES.—It is stated that the Government has concluded a treaty with the American Colonization Society, by which the Society agrees to take charge of and instruct, for a year after their arrival in Liberia, the Africans taken from on board the brig Putnam. Something near \$50,000 is the sum the Government is to pay.

WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations have been made:

Republicans Democratic.

First district, J. V. Potter. B. Brown.
Second district, C. C. Washburne C. Dunn.
Third district, C. Billingshurst. C. H. Larabee.

Hon. Jas. W. Morrow, a native of Montgomery county, Ky., but for years a citizen of Missouri, died at Harrodsburg, Ky., on the 15th inst., aged 50 years.

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YELLOU FEVER.—The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, on Saturday, Sept. 11, were 85.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Charles S. Ward, of Louisville, two elegantly gotten up pieces of music, the composition of Mr. W. himself. They are embellished with a correct likeness of the handsome and talented composer, and altogether printed in a style that does credit to the publishers. We have not heard either of the pieces, and therefore cannot speak of their merits, but from the well known talents of the author, we have no doubt they are good.

“The Rubie Polka”—music by Charlie S. Ward, and dedicated to Miss Rubie Thornton, of Henderson, Ky.

“I cannot call her Mother”—song; words by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, and music by Charlie S. Ward.

These pieces are published by Messrs. Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, who are constantly publishing the latest and best productions of our musical authors.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

An Indiana court recently decided, in a controversy about a charge for advertising between the Commissioner of Hamilton county and the Noblesville Patriot, that “the published terms of newspaper constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can change and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost, or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the estimate of the value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them.”

The Government will find, before another year expires, that they cannot afford to keep over a company or two of the present army in Utah, in such a desert country; and will realize that it is vastly cheaper to let the Mormons manage the Indian tribes and defend themselves as hitherto, but at a yearly expenditure of \$60,000. I see no reason why the Executive should insist in spending millions of dollars annually for the protection of a people in an Indian depredations who have cheerfully protected themselves for over ten years, and are still willing to do so; and who have had less difficulty with them than any other Territory in the Union. Their policy is; it is cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them.

On the 8th inst., Col. A. Gardner and other officers of the United States army, had an interesting interview with President B. Young, and left the city the same day for the Eastern States. On the 9th, Col. Cook, Capt. Morey and a few other officers, also had a short audience with him, before leaving for a more congenial home than they were compelled to enjoy last winter. Who would have supposed last fall, that in so short a time the officers of the “Utah Expedition” would be entertained at Brigham Young’s guest?

Nearly all the increment trains have arrived for the season. It being well known that the people here were very destitute of merchandise, and expecting the United States army would distribute a large amount of money in the “Territory,” the merchants formerly doing business here, have brought on an unusual large stock, and number of spectators have contributed to supply the market with enough to meet the demands of the entire people for four years.

Aerial Navigation.

The following short history of aerial navigation is copied from the Buffalo Express:

The idea of navigating the air occupied the human mind even in ancient times, but was achieved by the brothers Montgolfier in 1782, at Avignon, where they caused the ascent of a cubical bag of silk, inflated with rarefied air, of mass of burning paper inside. It ascended 36 feet, and its success encouraged them to an experiment on a larger scale. A machine was prepared from linen, lined with paper, 117 feet in circumference, which weighed 440 pounds, and carried 400 pounds of ballast. This was sent up June 5, 1783, and ascended in ten minutes 630 feet, and descended about a mile and a half from the place starting. It was inflated in the same way at the balloon of Mons Godard, at Lockport, although they had not, at that time, a correct idea of the principle; they suspended the balloon to be filled with some kind of gas generated by the burning of the straw, whereas, nearly all the gases, to be used in combustion are intrinsically heavier than the atmosphere. Subsequently it was ascertained that, by being heated, the air in the balloon expanded and became lighter than the surrounding air, and rose by its own buoyancy.

Subsequently, M. Charles, Professor of Natural Philosophy, filled a ball of little size, 12 feet in diameter, and coated with varnish, with hydrogen gas or inflammable air, then recently discovered by Cavendish, which is fourteen and a half times lighter than common air. This ascended 1,213 feet in two minutes, and descended in three quarters of an hour fifteen miles from the place of starting. The first person who ascended was Roger, a Frenchman. The balloon was inflated with rarefied air and held by cords. Thus secured, he ascended 50 feet, and was then drawn down. Various ascensions were afterward made with both methods of inflation, and in 1785, Banchard, an Englishman, accompanied by an American, Dr. Jeffries, crossed the channel from England to France, a distance of about 20 miles.

Roger, before mentioned, in attempting to imitate this, lost, by rising from France to England, his life. He attempted to combine the two balloons, and after ascending a considerable distance, the machine caught fire and Roger and his companion, Romain, were precipitated to the earth. Few improvements have been discovered since that time, and the art has as yet led to no important results for the world at large. Aerial navigation is a theme which has occupied many ingenious minds, but its success is extremely doubtful.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SLAVER CASE.—The first of the legal proceedings connected with the case of the captured slaver, recently brought into the port of Charleston, came before the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, on Monday morning last, His Honor Judge A. G. McGrath presided. It was on an application for a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of the crew of the long Echo or General Putnam, now detained in the Charleston jail; the petitioner, as read by Henry Bain, one of the counsel for the petitioners, sets forth that the petitioners are unlawfully detained in custody of the Marshal, and are imprisoned in the jail of the State of South Carolina, by virtue of a warrant issued by a Commissioner of the United States, charged with some offense, the particulars whereof and the testimony whereupon the charge is made, being withheld from petitioners. That they have not been examined before any magistrate, nor has there been any examination of their accusers, confronting them, or any evidence against them taken in their presence, but they have been imprisoned and are still held in prison, without any lawful commitment and contrary to law. The application of the writ was opposed by the United States District Attorney, and argued at length on both sides. The Judge, however, granted the motion, and ordered that a writ of habeas corpus issue to bring the parties before him on the 8th inst., Wednesday.

COMET OF 1858.—This remarkable comet (says the Albany Argus) is now visible to the naked eye, as perceived by Dr. Gould, some weeks ago. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant, and is rapidly approaching the earth, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now visible for about an hour after sunset, and an hour before sunrise, in a line with the two stars called the pointes, or forming nearly a right angle between these and Arcturus. It is now best seen at four o’clock in the morning.

Dr. Gould also suggested in the last number of his journal, that from the similarity of the elements, it was possible that this comet was identical with the first comet of 1827, and also that of 1761. This fact seems now, from the recent observations, almost certain, affording a reasonable presumption that it is a periodic comet, whose period is about thirty-one years.

ACCIDENT ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.—On Wednesday, during the progress of the fair, Mr. John Weeks, of Georgetown, was driving a young mare which he was preparing to exhibit, when the animal took flight and ran. A gentleman in the buggy with Weeks was thrown out immediately, but he was carried from near the amphitheater to the stables in the corner of the lot near the railroad, when the buggy struck and mashed up, throwing him into one of them, the mare plowing into another. He fell upon his head and face, which was very badly cut. He was very badly hurt, but, we believe, not so badly as was at first supposed.—*Paris Citizen.*

STOCK SALES ON COURT DAY.—Mr. Hibbler, auctioneer, reports about 1,000 head of mules in market; the first quality he considered sold for fair prices. Two year old went as high as \$120, and yearlings as high as \$35. Cattle were dull, and but few sold. The full reports of the auctioneers amount to more than \$63,000. The sales of the other auctioneers and the private transactions will swell this amount to some extent.—*Paris Citizen.*

THE Hon. Henry C. Wood, Judge elect of the Court of Appeals, reached the city yesterday with his family. We are pleased to learn that Judge Wood intends making Louisville his permanent place of residence. Our citizens generally will be relieved of the burden. Our Judge to his old home with great satisfaction.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEW YORK.—Sept. 10.—The commissioners of health are about to raise \$300,000 for the rebuilding of the hospitals. Some half dozen ebolaous individuals were burnt in effigy, last night, by the Staten Island mob. An attack was anticipated by the police, who were prepared for it.

YELLOU FEVER.—The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, on Saturday, Sept. 11, were 85.

Affairs in Utah.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, whose last letter was dated on the 3d August, reports everything in the Territory quiet and peaceful, but gives a gloomy account of the domestic condition of the people. We have brief extracts:

The Mormons have tried for the last five years to raise and store a surplus of grain, that they might have enough to sustain themselves during a scarcity, but have failed, in consequence of the destruction of their crops, by insects, hail, drought, and grasshoppers. It is reported that nearly one-third of the wheat crop this season is smut, and the bishops who are fathers are temporal things to the people) are recommending the greatest care in harvesting and the most strict economy in using grain, else the people will not have bread enough to eat before another harvest.

It is estimated that there will be over forty thousand head of stock brought into the valley this season, and very great fears are entertained that they cannot be wintered here if the snow turns out severe. There is not the least doubt, but thousands of them will perish before spring, as the best valleys for wintering are already taken up, and there is not hay in the Territory to feed one thousand head. Some of the merchants are fully aware of this, and have forwarded to California over one thousand head, such as they thought could travel.

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(From the London Times, Aug. 17.)

India—State of the Insurrection.

It is now believed, even in Calcutta, that the Indian Rebellion is at an end, and that native rebels must be accomplished by brigandage and the establishment of order. This conclusion is the more striking inasmuch as the Lower Provinces now present the chief scenes of disturbances, and we are told by the best authorities that Bengal and Calcutta are far from being in a better state of defense. But it is evident to all persons of observation in India, that the insurrection has lost its alarming characteristics, and has diminished from the dimensions of a great military revolt to the complexion of mere local disorders. No organized rebellion any longer subsists. No leader is abroad with any military power. "Matters seem settling down," said our telegram of yesterday, "in all parts of India. Of the popular chiefs, some have paid the public penalty of their guilt, like the Prince of Delhi; some have been slain in the field, like Kous-Singh and the Rane of Jhansi; and some have fallen to the hands of their own countrymen, like the Marne of Lucknow. Of those who survive, not one remains in command of any fortress, garrison or city; few even can be said to be at large. Feroz-Shah, the last of the Mughal Princes, dare not quit his hiding place in Oude, while Nana Sahib conceals himself so effectually that nobody can guess where he is to be found. It is undoubtedly, however, a remarkable incident of this contest, that a man on whose head has been set a prize far larger in proportion to the circumstances than was offered in this country for the arrest of the Pretender, should have escaped capture up to this moment. Fourteen months have elapsed since the perpetration of his crimes, and eleven since the recovery Delhi replaced us in our position of conquerors and masters. For nearly a year, then, we have not only enjoyed the prestige of victory, but have had the command, more or less, of the territories in which this misfortune may have been committed; and yet he has hitherto been entirely successful in evading pursuit. It is hardly certain whether he ever been taken alive, though his person is well known, and he is fully believed to be at present at Calcutta, at least now, and at Dacca. The curse, however, is not rapidly closing upon him and his accomplices. They are retreating to the last asylum, furnished by a wild and lawless country. Every sign points that in the late intelligence which exhibited the scene of action, not in a city, but in a jungle."

The habit continues with many ladies of devoting the perspiration from their faces by "sweat-drops," which is still to be most "destructive" to the complexion, as well as "soothing off," when induced by exposure to the sun or dancing, by washing in cold water; a remedy for heat means sometimes extends over the face which destroys its beauty forever. The following wash is applied as a remedy for redness from exposure, and for equality of menses in the face:

"Mix two parts of white beauty with one of rasswater, and wash the face with it night and morning."

The celebrated Madame Vestris preserved the splendor of her complexion to a very late period of 150 by rubbing in her face every night in a kind of paste, for which the following is a receipt:

"The white of four eggs boiled in rose water, half an ounce of aloof, half an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, beat the whole together until it assumes the consistency of paste."

Misksay now to be obtained in Paris filled with some emulsion, and intended to be worn during the night.

Every lady is aware that the loss of the face is of the greatest importance, but I have heard that Madame Vestris used to have her white satin bows sewn on her feet every morning, in order that they should be perfectly the just shape of her face. To cause this has to be repeated off every night, and the same or each be worn but once. She is said to have made more enemies with her feet than with her face, beautiful as it was.

The Original Morgan Horse.

Massachusetts has done many good things, among which is giving to Vermont no count, and the world the benefit of the celebrated Morgan horse. Near the close of the last century, it is recorded, by the name of Justin Morgan lived in Clarksville, West Springfield, Massachusetts, where there may have been pointed out to the writer by one who knew him, and presented his distinguished horse. Mr. Morgan had a few acres of land, and usually kept one or two horses. He cultivated his tame summers, and taught them in his own at the middle of the towns where he resided. Mr. Morgan had a passion for fast horses, and his colt, while he remained in Springfield, was more fully appreciated by his owner than by his fellow townsmen. In those days fifty dollars was considered a great price for a horse, and it is believed that this horse could have been bought for about that sum.

Footnote induced from Mr. Morgan, and, seized with the spirit of adventure, about the year 1798, he migrated with his family and horse to the wilds of Randolph, Vt. Here he tilled a few acres, and died poor. Neither he nor his family realized much profit from his horse. Such was the foundation of a breed which, given both wealth and character to New England. In this case is now illustrated the influence of an ordinary action. Justin Morgan might, or might not, have been conscious of the results when, sixty-five years ago, he raised that famous colt. The act was simple in itself, but the consequences are enormous. An impetus was given to a branch of industry, whose power is not yet fully tested. Whether the horse is known, there shall the name of Justin Morgan be repeated. The Morgan horse is destined to live as much celebrity to New England as the ib of the desert to Arabia. As a farm and family horse, the Morgan is unequalled; sure-footedness is his invariable property, as they are described to be by the best authorities. The suspension of authority ensuing upon the late revolts relieved these unbridled communities from control, and they resumed their old habits as soon as the pressure which had controlled them was withdrawn. The present disturbances are but an expression of human nature, not a consequence of the rebellion. The propensity existed long before the insurrection, but it was controlled, and as Government entered gradually upon the full exercise of its functions, it will be controlled again.

Considering that at this time last year at least 150,000 well organized soldiers were in arms against us, that they had possession of our chief arsenal, and that everything gave a prospect of a protracted and possibly checkered struggle, it is very surprising that opportunities so extensive should not have called in sight any one example of political or military ability in the ranks of the insurgents. Not in all that immense army did there exist a single native general, though India is the very country of successful soldiers and flourishing adventurers. It comprised, besides the prodigious levies of our own raising, desperados of all the most promising races in the world, Arabs, Afghans, Malays, Persians, the free lances of Oriental service, the representatives of Eastern conquerors, swarmed by thousands in the native courts of the country, and yet not one soldier of fortune had risen to the surface. N. Syaffe, no Hider Ali, no Ranjeet Singh, not so much even as Phondah, has appeared on the scene. Koont Singh, the man killed in the Bihar jungle, is said to have shown the nearest approach to military ability; the other rebel leaders were literally worthless; in fact we hardly know their names. A Khan Bahadur is said to have been raised to the chief command at Delhi, and to have led his insurgents at Gurdwara, at Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, and at countless other scenes of strife, but we can scarcely tell. If any distinction has been achieved at all, it has been by women rather than men, by the Rane of Jhansi and the Begum of Oude. No Sepoy, as far as we have learned, has shown more than the capacity of a meanly-commissioned officer. Our native troops have remembered the word of command and the evolution of a grand parade; they have retained the impress of discipline and organization so tenaciously that regiments and brigades have hung together to the last; they could go through all the forms of camp duty, or even field service, with Chinese fidelity, but in their campaigning there was no life whatever. They never made a strategic movement, never succeeded in an assault, scarcely ever repelled one. They could not even keep stone walls against attack. They held Delhi only till our heavy guns had come up to effect a breach—Lachnow so long as Gwalior, the strongest fortress in India, not at all. Left to themselves, and deprived of their European officers, they have shown one touch of real soldiers, and one only. Being thirty and born to the climate, they can march. Unusually this particular gift has stood them in good stead, but the general experience of this eventful year will leave us now leaded from all apprehension of the dormant vigor of Hindostan.

Kansas Gold Mines.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated at Kansas City, Mo., on the 3d, gives the following news:

The latest advices from the diggings (received yesterday) confirm all that has heretofore been said in regard to their richness; and according to them the discoveries of gold-bearing dirt extend several hundred miles south. A gentleman arrived here yesterday from the headwaters of the Arkansas, just south of Peck's Peak, and reports those mining in that region as making good wages, though without any tools at all except their axes and picks.

The character of the gold from this region partakes of the quality of both dry and river diggings, some being sandy gold, while a part is the round, heavy gold found in dry diggings, and containing impurities, such as quartz rock, &c. It is pretty well established that gold abounds in all that country between the thirty-eighth and fortieth parallels of latitude, and twenty-seven and thirty-first meridians of longitude, and in a quantity sufficient to pay good wages. There has been on exhibition in this place several small quantities of gold direct from the mines, and as a minor of five years' experience, I feel safe in pronouncing it not only the purest stuff, but of more than ordinary fineness. Part of this is of the seal kind, common occurring streams, and part is evidently from veins or ravine diggings, while some of it is of the character usually found in surface diggings.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 19.—M. DeSanty, the electrician of the Atlantic telegraph station at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication, beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the associated press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had failed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Thomas Rainey, of New York, has been appointed by the President Special Agent to accompany the captured Africans, and deliver them to the authorities in Liberia. He is well known in connection with the enterprise for establishing a line of steamers between the United States and Brazil, of which he will continue to preside at the next session of Congress.

Berdston Gazette.

The Art of Beauty.

Madame Lola Montez has a book in press which will probably create a much greater sensation than any of her former productions, as it is said to be not only witty, but her usually graceful and brilliant style, but it contains many valuable hints and receipts for the acquisition and elevation of beauty, collected through the course of an experience more varied than falls to the lot of most women.

Besides these there is an appendix for gentlemen containing fifty tips on the "Art of Fascinating," which ought to render the most stupid neophyte proficient, and afford a mutual looking-glass to those complacent individuals who imagine themselves already posted. In truth, this part is full of sharp and cutting satire, mingled with the even-tempered wit for which the author is distinguished, and which should make the objects of it shrink into their boots, were they the smallest that dandy ever prided himself in.

The suggestions to ladies are full of practical common sense, and wonderfully conservative in their character. She reiterates the advice in her lectures concerning frequent and active exercise, in order to insure a vigorous and graceful form, rests on the nicest common sense, abstaining from coffee, tea, and alcohol, and heated exercises, to sustain and preserve a pure and beautiful complexion. The lesson of wearing small bonnets and going out without veil is strongly enforced, but white veils are said to be still more injurious, besides their power to strain and injure the eyes.

Great stress is laid upon the cultivation of the natural beauty of the voice, and the art of conversation. Respecting this accomplishment, the author says:

"Indeed, one of the most fascinating women I ever knew had scarcely any other charm to recommend her. She was a young countess in Berlin, with dull eyes, rough skin, dingy complexion, coarse, dull hair, and a comely form. But she had an exquisite voice; which charmed everybody who heard it. Truly as she was, she was called the 'queen' from the fascinating sweetness of her voice, and with an infinite insincerity that she had but a single claim, had educated that until she brought it to the utmost perfection. Words tell like charmed music from her lips, for her voice had given her power, he had made herself master of the art of conversation. In this respect every woman's education is sadly neglected. Had I a daughter, the first thing I would teach her in the way of artificial accomplishments, would be that to converse charmingly; this is a far greater accomplishment to a lady than music and dancing."

The habit continues with many ladies of devoting the perspiration from their faces by "sweat-drops," which is still to be most "destructive" to the complexion, as well as "soothing off," when induced by exposure to the sun or dancing, by washing in cold water; a remedy for heat means sometimes extends over the face which destroys its beauty forever. The following wash is applied as a remedy for redness from exposure, and for equality of menses in the face:

"Mix two parts of white beauty with one of rasswater, and wash the face with it night and morning."

The celebrated Madame Vestris preserved the splendor of her complexion to a very late period of 150 by rubbing in her face every night in a kind of paste, for which the following is a receipt:

"The white of four eggs boiled in rose water, half an ounce of aloof, half an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, beat the whole together until it assumes the consistency of paste."

Misksay now to be obtained in Paris filled with some emulsion, and intended to be worn during the night.

Every lady is aware that the loss of the face is of the greatest importance, but I have heard that Madame Vestris used to have her white satin bows sewn on her feet every morning, in order that they should be perfectly the just shape of her face. To cause this has to be repeated off every night, and the same or each be worn but once. She is said to have made more enemies with her feet than with her face, beautiful as it was.

The Original Morgan Horse.

Massachusetts has done many good things, among which is giving to Vermont no count, and the world the benefit of the celebrated Morgan horse. Near the close of the last century, it is recorded, by the name of Justin Morgan lived in Clarksville, West Springfield, Massachusetts, where there may have been pointed out to the writer by one who knew him, and presented his distinguished horse. Mr. Morgan had a few acres of land, and usually kept one or two horses. He cultivated his tame summers, and taught them in his own at the middle of the towns where he resided. Mr. Morgan had a passion for fast horses, and his colt, while he remained in Springfield, was more fully appreciated by his owner than by his fellow townsmen. In those days fifty dollars was considered a great price for a horse, and it is believed that this horse could have been bought for about that sum.

Footnote induced from Mr. Morgan, and, seized with the spirit of adventure, about the year 1798, he migrated with his family and horse to the wilds of Randolph, Vt. Here he tilled a few acres, and died poor. Neither he nor his family realized much profit from his horse. Such was the foundation of a breed which, given both wealth and character to New England. In this case is now illustrated the influence of an ordinary action. Justin Morgan might, or might not, have been conscious of the results when, sixty-five years ago, he raised that famous colt. The act was simple in itself, but the consequences are enormous. An impetus was given to a branch of industry, whose power is not yet fully tested. Whether the horse is known, there shall the name of Justin Morgan be repeated. The Morgan horse is destined to live as much celebrity to New England as the ib of the desert to Arabia. As a farm and family horse, the Morgan is unequalled; sure-footedness is his invariable property, as they are described to be by the best authorities. The suspension of authority ensuing upon the late revolts relieved these unbridled communities from control, and they resumed their old habits as soon as the pressure which had controlled them was withdrawn. The present disturbances are but an expression of human nature, not a consequence of the rebellion. The propensity existed long before the insurrection, but it was controlled, and as Government entered gradually upon the full exercise of its functions, it will be controlled again.

Considering that at this time last year at least 150,000 well organized soldiers were in arms against us, that they had possession of our chief arsenal, and that everything gave a prospect of a protracted and possibly checkered struggle, it is very surprising that opportunities so extensive should not have called in sight any one example of political or military ability in the ranks of the insurgents. Not in all that immense army did there exist a single native general, though India is the very country of successful soldiers and flourishing adventurers. It comprised, besides the prodigious levies of our own raising, desperados of all the most promising races in the world, Arabs, Afghans, Malays, Persians, the free lances of Oriental service, the representatives of Eastern conquerors, swarmed by thousands in the native courts of the country, and yet not one soldier of fortune had risen to the surface. N. Syaffe, no Hider Ali, no Ranjeet Singh, not so much even as Phondah, has appeared on the scene. Koont Singh, the man killed in the Bihar jungle, is said to have shown the nearest approach to military ability; the other rebel leaders were literally worthless; in fact we hardly know their names. A Khan Bahadur is said to have been raised to the chief command at Delhi, and to have led his insurgents at Gurdwara, at Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, and at countless other scenes of strife, but we can scarcely tell. If any distinction has been achieved at all, it has been by women rather than men, by the Rane of Jhansi and the Begum of Oude. No Sepoy, as far as we have learned, has shown more than the capacity of a meanly-commissioned officer. Our native troops have remembered the word of command and the evolution of a grand parade; they have retained the impress of discipline and organization so tenaciously that regiments and brigades have hung together to the last; they could go through all the forms of camp duty, or even field service, with Chinese fidelity, but in their campaigning there was no life whatever. They never made a strategic movement, never succeeded in an assault, scarcely ever repelled one. They could not even keep stone walls against attack. They held Delhi only till our heavy guns had come up to effect a breach—Lachnow so long as Gwalior, the strongest fortress in India, not at all. Left to themselves, and deprived of their European officers, they have shown one touch of real soldiers, and one only. Being thirty and born to the climate, they can march. Unusually this particular gift has stood them in good stead, but the general experience of this eventful year will leave us now leaded from all apprehension of the dormant vigor of Hindostan.

Kansas Gold Mines.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated at Kansas City, Mo., on the 3d, gives the following news:

The latest advices from the diggings (received yesterday) confirm all that has heretofore been said in regard to their richness; and according to them the discoveries of gold-bearing dirt extend several hundred miles south. A gentleman arrived here yesterday from the headwaters of the Arkansas, just south of Peck's Peak, and reports those mining in that region as making good wages, though without any tools at all except their axes and picks.

The character of the gold from this region partakes of the quality of both dry and river diggings, some being sandy gold, while a part is the round, heavy gold found in dry diggings, and containing impurities, such as quartz rock, &c. It is pretty well established that gold abounds in all that country between the thirty-eighth and fortieth parallels of latitude, and twenty-seven and thirty-first meridians of longitude, and in a quantity sufficient to pay good wages. There has been on exhibition in this place several small quantities of gold direct from the mines, and as a minor of five years' experience, I feel safe in pronouncing it not only the purest stuff, but of more than ordinary fineness. Part of this is of the seal kind, common occurring streams, and part is evidently from veins or ravine diggings, while some of it is of the character usually found in surface diggings.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 19.—M. DeSanty, the electrician of the Atlantic telegraph station at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication, beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the associated press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had failed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Thomas Rainey, of New York, has been appointed by the President Special Agent to accompany the captured Africans, and deliver them to the authorities in Liberia. He is well known in connection with the enterprise for establishing a line of steamers between the United States and Brazil, of which he will continue to preside at the next session of Congress.

Berdston Gazette.

THE LAMP.

On the Lam, July 1, 1851.

Methodist Conference.

The Kentucky Methodist Conference held its annual session at Maysville, Boone county, some days since. Bishop H. B. Keen, with relatives, and several distinguished members of the ministry from abroad were in attendance. The session was an usual one of great interest, and its proceedings were characterized by an evangelical spirit. The conference was still considering the report of the committee of conference, and, while there is an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of political belief between this and the American convention, there is sufficient concurrence on all subjects of immediate public concern to warrant a unanimous vote. [Cf. *ers.*] The report was adopted by a large majority and much excitement.

Mr. Channing, of St. Lawrence, moved that the conference now proceed to nominate for Governor. Adapted.

Letters were read from Governor King and Lieutenant Gov. Soden, declining a re-nomination.

The first ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows: C. D. Morgan, 116; Timothy Jenkins, 51; Jas. M. Cook, 25; M. Patterson, 23; M. Diven, 12; seatings, 7.

A committee from the American convention was received with loud applause, and presented their resolutions to the conference.

The second ballot was as follows: Hon. E. D. Morgan, 135; T. Jenkins, 52; M. Diven, 18.

The nomination of Mr. Morgan was made unanimous with voices. Robert Campbell, of Steuben, was then nominated for Lieut. Governor by acclamation. A committee was appointed to wait on the American convention and inquire what names they propose for the balance of the ticket. The Republicans made the following further nominations: Hiram C. Ether, of Monroe, State Prison Inspector; Mr. Everett, of Clinton, Canal Commissioner.

PROCESSIONS OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.—During the afternoon session of the American convention, resolutions were adopted favoring a union with the Republic.

The conference voted to adopt the report of the committee appointed to notify the fact to the American convention.

The debate of afternoon session was consumed in speeches against a union, the speakers generally uniting in opinion that the Republicans had selected the action of the conference committee.

The following nominations were then made:—For Governor, Lorenzo Barnes; for Lieut. Governor, N. S. Bechtel; for Canal Commissioner, J. R. Thompson, of Monroe; for State Prison Inspector, W. A. Russell, of Washington.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.

Clothespins have been received for two companies of the first cavalry from Col. Sumner's command under M. J. Elmer, to proceed to Fort Arbuckle.

A nominal election was held here yesterday. Great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred. Langdon E. Delman was elected by about 200 majority. Marion Scott (Rep.) and K. N. and Adam Fisher (Dem.) were the opposing candidates.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived in twenty-four hours.

The Mormons were orderly and the government officials were attending to their business.

As soon as the associate judges arrived, trials for treason will be commenced. No arrests have

RAYE'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED.)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK
Invalids, Mothers, Mothers, Physicians,
Philanthropists, read their Effects,
and Judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly asked by a dozen or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which the doctor has told me will cure others as the do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PEEBLE,
Clark of Steamer *Carson*.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, D. C., Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills with great success in my medical practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regaling action on the liver is quick and decided, consequent upon their use an emetic remedy for derangements of that organ. I have added them to three or four applications of the Arctic Liniment.

Fraternal yours, ALONZO M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.
FOOTWEAR, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1855.

Dr. AYER: Sir: I am at the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife much good, and I hope her health will be restored at great expense, but not better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, and I have no doubt of their efficacy (from her body). The afterward came here, and was two months, of idiosyncrasy. One of our neighbors has tried, and with my wife cured him, with two doses of your Pills, which are around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and now, without, within a few days, the fever entirely extirpated, and in a few days the little sufferer was well.

Respectfully yours, R. T. BROWN, M. D.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. MOFFIT, No. 315 Morgan Street, St. Louis, has long suffered from a painful and discharging eruption on the face, and by the use of one bottle of the Liniment was cured, and restored to her original beauty.

A Morbillous Tumor.

Eugene Mather, Natick, was three years the victim of a horrid tumor on the neck, which resisted all remedies until he tried the Arctic Liniment.

The tumor was entirely removed in two weeks.

Wound Proliferation!

Mrs. Bedford, Mobile, was confined to her couch for three years with wound pectoral, and after being in despair from the failure of all other remedies, was cured by the Arctic Liniment, in a little over a month.

Respectfully yours, J. V. HINES, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I called in to visit. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood is a task which rarely I have ever known; and I can confidently recommend them.

Yours, J. V. HINES.

WARREN, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fluids of the body.

J. G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Pustules.
From a Recording Merchant of St. Louis, Oct. 4, 1856.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the panacea of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet, that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blisters and ulcers, and in one week I applied your valuable Liniment, and here they now perfectly sound. They have, I wish one two-bit bottle, cured my daughter's eyes in my own, besides curing the Rheumatism in my back. I would not be without your valuable remedy for my life.

Very truly yours, WM. RUSSELL.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1857.

Dr. A. G. BROWN—DEAR SIR: For more than three years I had suffered with a severe pain in my right side, which I could not bear to sit up in bed, or even to walk. I consulted every physician in the city, and here I was again.

After a long course of treatment, I was sent to Dr. A. G. BROWN, Webster City, who, after a careful examination, diagnosed my trouble to be a tumor.

He advised me to go to Dr. J. C. AYER, Boston.

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Yours, WM. RUSSELL.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1857.

I hereby certify, that Iam well acquainted with WM. RUSSELL, and with the astonishing cures he mentions, and know his statement to be strictly true.

J. J. WADSWORTH, T. M., Webster City.

Food for Animals.

This valuable Liniment is equally effective in curing the diseased animals, witness the following certificates Messrs. A. & A. AMES, and Dr. AYER & CO., keepers of the best Druggists in the West, and are generally known throughout the United States.

St. Louis Dec. 25, 1857.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Bragg's Arctic Liniment for a number of months, cheerfully testify, that it has been of great service to us, and we are satisfied of the Arctic being the best Liniment made, that we would use no other.

We keep it in our house for a number of years, extensive injury done in this way, and conveniently at hand, and have found it to be the best Liniment.

It is the only Liniment we have ever found always effective.

We cordially recommend it to all its infernal keepers and others having the care of horses.

J. & A. AMES, LYNN & CO., Caen Street, Lynn.

Caustic.

Many Druggists, having oil Liniments on hand, will tell you to use them, but do not practice, refuse to purify these oils. As for "BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT," and take another.

Liberal Proposition.

The subscribers will be furnished with a dollar bottle, with a free subscription to the U. S. Illustrated Paper, for one year. This is the cost of the best N. Y. Illustrated Paper. The Arctic Liniment is put up at 25 cent, 50 cent, and \$1 bottles. The 50 cent and \$1 bottles contain twice as much Liniment as the 25 cent.

The 25 cent bottles are for our poor, and in a few days we will have them ready for you.

Dr. BRAGG & BROS., Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

An agent is wanted in every town and village. Applications must always be accompanied by responsible references.

For sale in Frankfort, he AVERILL & KEARNE

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

ASSISTED by my daughter, MARY J. LEWIS, I have founded a school for girls in Frankfort, Ky., in addition to one of my own, and now, consider other scholars and pupils. No other school or institution has been established in Frankfort, Ky., for the education of girls.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in sickly lands, is dangerous in a cold climate, from its dreadful consequences that are frequently to be met with in these countries.

These contain no mercury, nor any mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFLUENTIAL CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every name of an American State, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Not few are the families in any civilized country that is not content with our product. We have sold in every field, and in every state, in every town, and in every city, and few, if any, have been equal to ours.

Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIBELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent.

Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Diuretic Pill, the best Remedy for Fits, Suppression, Paroxysms, Inflammation, and Disease, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alternative action of these Pills.

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